

County of Madera

Public Safety Realignment Plan 2014/2015

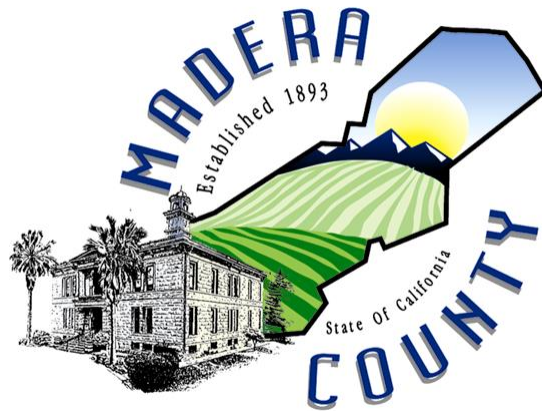


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AB 109

The Public Safety Realignment Act

Second Update to the 2011 Implementation Plan

County of Madera

December 2014

1. PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT OF 2011 (AB 109)

On April 4, 2011, Governor Brown signed Assembly Bill (AB) 109, the Public Safety Realignment Act, in an effort to address overcrowding in California's prisons and assist in alleviating the state's financial crisis. On October 1, 2011, AB109 prospectively transfers responsibility for supervising specified lower level inmates and parolees from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to counties.

In November 2012, California voters approved Governor Brown's Proposition 30 which created a constitutional amendment that protected ongoing funding to the counties for Realignment. The amendment prohibits the Legislature from reducing or removing funding to the counties.

The initial allocation formula for determining funding to each county hit its sunset in 2013/2014. For 2014/2015 a more equitable formula has been implemented. The key features of this new base formula are: Caseloads, including Felony Probationers, PRCS and those sentenced per 1170(h); Crime and Population, including County Population and Part 1 Crimes; and Special Factors such as Poverty Levels, Small County (Madera is a small county) Minimums and Impacts of State Prisons. The formula has three components as follows: Transition, Performance and Stabilization. Further, this new formula mitigates large year-over-year changes to individual county shares, giving stability and certainty as well as allowing future performance incentives through growth.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT ACT

The Public Safety Realignment Act encompassed in Assembly Bill 109, signed by Governor Brown on April 4, 2011, offered California a unique opportunity to address the long-standing issues related to the management of the correctional population at both State and local levels. Since October 1, 2011, AB 109 has challenged California to close the revolving door of low-level inmates churning in and out of state prison. The legislation assigned new local responsibilities for managing adult offenders by affording maximum flexibility and control to county jurisdictions. The Act and subsequent bills established an executive committee made up of members from the Community Corrections Partnership Committee consisting of the Chief Probation Officer (chairperson), a Chief of Police, the Sheriff, the Presiding Judge or designee, the Public Defender, and either the Director of Social Services, Mental Health, or Alcohol & Drug Programs. The following are the members of the CCP Executive Committee.

Each county has a CCP Committee consisting of local experts providing the expertise, education, and knowledge necessary to not only develop the current plan, but be the driving force behind that plan and all adult offender services. These agencies possess services needed by these offenders to successfully reintegrate back into the community and the CCP is responsible for developing and implementing a local action and post release supervision implementation plan based on the needs of the local offender and the requirements of the Public Safety Realignment Act of 2011.

A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The planning group and the executive has been meeting regularly since May 29, 2011, discussing services, alternatives to incarceration, programming, and funding methodology necessary to implement the plan.

Executive Committee Members	Agency
Rick Dupree, Chairman	Probation Department
Amy Downey	Superior Court
John Anderson	Sheriff's Department
Steve Frazier	Madera Police Department
Michael Keitz	District Attorney's office
Mike Fitzgerald	Ciummo & Associates
Dennis Koch	Behavioral Health

Our local Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) Committee recommended Madera County implement AB 109 in an Evidence-Based supervision model with dual supervision programs serving post release offenders and offenders that would otherwise be sentenced to state prison.

B. REALIGNMENT POPULATION

Number of PRCS Offenders Received by the County from the California Department of Corrections and the Non-Serious, Non-Violent, Non-Sex Offender (3 N's) remaining at the local level due to AB109 legislation from January 2014 to December 2014

Post-Release Community Supervision (PRCS):	192
Post-Release Offenders with No-Supervision per (1170(h)(5)(A) or Straight Sentence:	75
Post-Release Offenders With Supervision per (1170(h)(5)(B) or Split Sentence:	<u>73</u>
TOTAL	340

The Madera County Probation Department has discharged 12 Post-release Community Supervision cases due to expiration of parole time. As of December 2014, 192 offenders comprise the PRCS offender population. A total AB109 population of 340 with the inclusion of the 1170(h)(5)(B), Split Sentence offenders have been added to the roles of probation supervision, requiring the full range of supervision, sanctions and service resources available through the department and public and private agencies. *Figure 1*

Realignment Offenders by Category

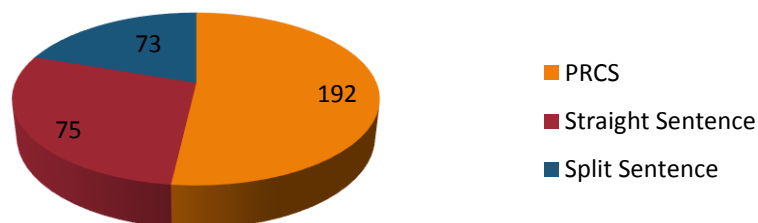


Figure 1

3. FUNDING

The initial funding sources, for local public safety, as a result of AB 109, including local funds, were planning funds of \$100,000, training funds of \$119,125, and funds for the District Attorney/Public Defender of \$60,516. It is also noted these were one time funds but the County had up to three years to expend the funds. Assembly Bill 118 established funding for the District Attorney's Office and the Public Defender to help mitigate the impact of violations of parole under AB 109.

The level of local funding available through AB109 was based on a weighted formula containing three elements:

1. 60% based on estimated average daily population (ADP) of offenders meeting AB109 eligibility criteria
2. 30% based on U.S. Census Data pertaining to the total population of adults (18-64) in the County as a percentage of the statewide population; and
3. 10% based on the SB 678 distribution formula

The funding sources are state sales tax and a portion of the Vehicle License Fee. The funding formula was revised by a nine member committee, formed by the California State Association of Counties, of representatives from various counties with 3 from each of the following: Urban, Suburban, and Rural. This committee is known as the RAC (Realignment Allocation Committee). The Central Valley counties were represented by the Chief Administrative Officers from Fresno and Kings Counties. The second and third funding year was based on a CSAC and the Department of Finance formula developed by the nine member committee based on the following criteria:

1. County's age 18-64 population
2. County's average daily population of AB 109 offenders
3. Double the amount of AB 109 funding it received in fiscal year 2011-12

While the allocation enabled each county to select the best of the three funding options, it resulted in broad disparities among counties in the amount of funding that was available per offender, with some counties receiving several times more funding per offender than other counties.

The funding disparity had a negative impact on counties with high unemployment resulting in higher property crime rates, including many counties and cities in the Central Valley. Additionally, some counties were supervising far greater numbers of parolees returning from State prison or who have violated State parole than CDCR had projected, and these counties were also contending with increasingly crowded jails as AB 109 sent more felony offenders to probation departments for community supervision.

In the first twelve months of AB 109 implementation, the Madera County Probation Department received 193 former prison inmates for Post Release Community Supervision who were then the County's responsibility, 65% more than CDCR originally predicted the County would receive. Additionally, 174 so-called "non-violent, non-sexual, non-serious" (triple-non) offenders, whose felonies would have sent them to state prison before AB 109, were sentenced to local custody since the law took effect, which was 53% above CDCR's projection.

This fiscal year, a new "blended rate" was implemented for this first year of the new formula to treat counties equitably especially during this first year of drop. Next Fiscal Year, implementation of the new formula of base allocation per county will be established with elements focused on workloads and other factors affecting county implementation efforts using standardized data available statewide.

Nearly \$984.9 million in the State budget is projected for realignment in this 2014/2015 fiscal year.

Source	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-2015
AB109 Funding	\$3,441,561	\$4,078,509	\$4,341,308
AB 109 Planning Funds	\$100,000	\$0	\$0
AB 109 Training Funds	\$0	\$0	\$0
AB 118-DA/PD	\$67,788	\$79,395	\$0
TOTAL	\$3,609,349	\$4,157,904	\$4,341,308

The County of Madera has made a commitment to residents to provide effective services in a fiscally efficient manner. Part of that commitment is to ensure those residents, utilizing certain services, are financially responsible as well for those services. The Committee is supportive of that commitment. Not only is the offender held financially responsible for their crimes but it will continually strengthen the financial resolve of the program.

The Probation Department and the Department of Corrections are the county agencies that have been directly and significantly impacted by the influx of the new population of offenders. As indicated in Figure 1, the jail has seen an increase in their ADP. The offenders serving straight sentences pursuant to Penal Code Section 1170(h)(5)(A) has significantly impacted the jail population. The straight sentence population has nearly equaled out to the split or hybrid sentenced offender. In addition, those committed to serve a straight sentence are serving significantly lengthier sentences than those committed to serve a mandatory supervision/split sentence. These offenders are serving an average sentence of two years. The split sentence offenders may be eligible for early release based on predetermined criteria and many have been released to probation to commence the mandatory supervision portion of their sentence.

4. PROBATION DEPARTMENT

A. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Probation has implemented an Evidence Based Supervision Model since 2010 and has utilized the same EBP supervision model to serve the two (2) populations; 1) the Post-Release Community Supervision offenders; and 2) the 3N's Mandatory Supervision population. These two populations are under the supervision of the probation department and will also be serving sentences in the local jail facility. The plan has been used to address the needs of the offender while ensuring public safety. The plan was designed to ensure that community supervision and outreach services are effective in promoting positive offender behavioral change in an effort to reduce recidivism and State Prison commitments. We believe these strategies have generated the greatest outcomes for the offender and the community and have also ensured public safety. The immediate placement in appropriate treatment is critical to meet the offender's substance abuse, mental health or dual diagnosis treatment needs. The connection to appropriate community health and welfare benefits needs have also been implemented since October 2011.

Probation developed an offender classification system to target the AB 109 population by:

1. Implementing post release community supervision requirements,
2. Creating phases of rehabilitation,
3. Establishing a case supervision management process with procedures designed to incorporate EBP principles for effective intensive interventions, and
4. Promoting the objective of producing sustained reductions in recidivism.

To effectively manage the additional offenders under probation supervision, programs have been developed to focus on the appropriate level of supervision based on levels of risk and intervention strategies, including the best in evidence-based practices (EBP) as determined by the Correctional Assessment Intervention System (CAIS) risk/needs assessment and case plan.

B. SUPERVISION PLAN

The target populations are high risk, and moderate to high risk offenders as measured by the Correctional Assessment Intervention System (CAIS) risk assessment tool. Probation staff has administered the CAIS risk/needs assessment tool to every post-release community offender and developed a case plan for each offender. The individualized case plan is a guide for supervision intensity, treatment/program referrals, case management efforts and offender activities.

All offenders are assigned a supervision level and assessed for treatment needs within the first thirty (30) days of release. Due to the high risk of offenders re-offending during the first months of community supervision, services are frontloaded and the offender receives intensive supervision by reporting no less than twice per month to their assigned Deputy Probation Officer during the first 90 days of their respective supervision period.

The offender's criminogenic needs are identified and rated as to which should receive immediate treatment. Appropriate referrals to qualified treatment programs are then matched to the client's needs in order to capitalize on research-backed treatment interventions.

The CAIS assessment tool is used to identify the appropriate level of service and treatments to include an array of services such as:

1. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
2. Mental Health Services
3. Substance Abuse Treatment
4. Education Services
5. Employment Services

Additionally, a full range of options for community supervision has included the following:

1. Intensive community supervision (with routine home visits)
2. Electronic monitoring
3. Day Reporting Center Programming
4. Residential treatment programs
5. Batterer's treatment intervention
6. Drug and alcohol testing
7. Cognitive behavioral interventions
8. Community service
9. Pre-release planning orientation includes:
 - Assessments and supervision planning prior to release from custody
 - Referrals to education, vocational training/employment services, and housing resources

Graduated sanction strategies for violating supervision conditions have included:

1. Imposition of up to 10 days jail (flash incarceration)
2. Increased supervision and reporting requirements
3. Increased drug and alcohol testing
4. Referrals to other services including:
 - Community service
 - Self-help alcohol/ drug treatment such as Narcotic Anonymous and Celebrate Recovery

C. CASELOAD SIZE AND LEVEL OF SUPERVISION

In order to achieve program goals, the original plan indicated deputy probation officers (DPO) would be responsible for managing caseloads consisting of no more than (50) high risk, PRCS and 3N's offenders. The (50) to (1) ratio has still not quite been achieved as probation's average high to medium risk caseload is 65 offenders per probation officer. The CCPEC currently approves funding for approximately 6 probation officers as the caseloads have increased and the need for staff became imminent. The department is in the process of hiring an additional deputy probation officer to finally reach the 50 to 1 ratio goal.

D. DAY REPORTING CENTER EXPANSION

In August of 2010, the Probation Department contracted with Behavioral Interventions Incorporated for a Core Day Reporting Program. The Core DRP was funded by SB678 funds and was designed to serve approximately 25 adult offenders. The Probation Department has been pleased with the success of the program and the program staff.

In August of 2011, considering the projected influx of AB109 offenders under probation's supervision, the department determined there was a need to expand the DRC to 25 additional slots. The expansion of DRC services offers AB109 offenders necessary resources and programming for successful community reentry. The DRC currently serves up to 50 offenders on a daily basis. There have been several graduations since its inception and some good success stories along the way.

E. PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM

On July 26, 2011, the Board of Supervision approved a pre-trial release program. A Pretrial Release Program has been developed by the probation department and was approved by the Courts for implementation in May of 2012. The probation department conducts pretrial release investigations and utilizes the Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Instrument (VPRAI) to determine the risk related to release of an offender from detention.

The Pretrial Service Report provided to the courts includes information related to the defendant's ties to the community, potential danger to the community, reliability for attending court dates, and a recommendation for the court's consideration. The program utilizes electronic monitoring and supervised released under the supervision of the probation department.

The use of electronic monitoring as an alternative to detention has been cost effective as the jail's current cost is \$73 a day to house an inmate; electronic monitoring is a minimum of \$10 a day. Additional components of the electronic monitoring such as Global Positioning System (GPS) and Transdermal Alcohol Detector (TAD) are additional costs per day but provide a much higher level of supervision and mitigate potential harm to the community.

The Probation Department will be hiring an additional Deputy Probation Officer to be stationed at the jail to assist with the reduction of the inmate population and hopefully expand the Pretrial Services Program to pre-arraignment defendants.

5. MADERA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Madera County Department of Corrections (MDOC) is a State certified 563 bed facility that houses sentenced and pre-sentenced male and female inmates.

A. AB 109 OFFENDER POPULATION IMPACT UPON JAIL-BEDS

Between January and December 2014, a total of 153 state parolees have served time for parole revocations (per 3056). These parole violators served on average a 61-day sentence. The ADP between January and December 2014 is 481 inmates.

The additional inmates include:

1. Those convicted of a felony now sentenced to county jail in lieu of state prison;
2. Violators of post-release community supervision;
3. Violators of state parole up to 180 days
4. Post-Release Community Supervisees (PRCS) sanctioned with flash incarceration of up to 10 days for each violation.

The Pretrial Release Program was implemented to relieve the current capacity of offenders incarcerated in the Department of Corrections, who encompass 72 to 77 percent of the jail population.

The Probation Department and the Department of Corrections are providing in a collaborative effort services to those inmates serving long term sentences.

Probation staff will meet with the inmate to prepare a pre-release assessment and Pre-Release Plan (PRP). The Probation Officer assigned to the case will ensure a smooth transition at the time of the inmate's release. Changes may be made to the preliminary transition plan at any time while the inmate is in MDOC custody.

The development of a pre-release plan is essential for the offender's successful integration into the community. The plan will address the criminogenic and social needs, risk level and case management strategies to effectuate the offenders' successful reintegration into the community and provide a structured and strategic transition plan. The pre-release plan will review and determine available housing, treatment and program options for the offender. The realigned offender's opportunity for successful re-entry can be enhanced if they are equipped to navigate the services and establish connections with entities such as the Workforce Investment Corporation Center and their staff.

B. COUNTY PAROLE

The Department of Corrections and the Probation Department have worked collaboratively to provide a number of alternatives to incarceration and supervise offenders in these alternatives while they remain in the constructive custody of the MCDOC. These alternatives to incarceration are frequently utilized to transition inmates back into the community. Increased reliance on alternatives to incarceration has been necessary to manage the jail population increases under AB109. These additional alternatives provided for by AB109 legislation include voluntary and involuntary home detention and electronic monitoring for those released under the auspices of the County Parole Program.

Penal Code Section 1203.018 will allow MCDOC to release prisoners being held, in lieu of bail, in the county jail to an electronic monitoring program under specific circumstances.

Additionally, AB109 has provided legal mechanisms to use alternatives to incarceration for sentenced populations. In Madera County, these alternatives have included electronic monitoring, home detention, residential treatment beds, work furlough, and county parole. Jail and probation staff review and consider the inmate's pre-sentence report, the gravity of the commitment crime, criminal history, danger to public safety, institution disciplinary reports, performance under probation or parole supervision, employment and housing status to make an informed determination of the inmate's suitability for release. If the inmate is determined to be suitable for release, the probation officer assigned to the case conducts a transitional release assessment and plan for the inmate's transition into the community. Probation has provided swift responses to absconders or violators of conditional release.

6. MADERA COMMUNITY COLLEGE CENTER

The Probation Department has formed a collaborative partnership with the Madera Center since August of 2012. The department has utilized the Madera Center educational resources, specifically the Career Advancement Academy Program for the AB109 and other probationer populations desiring to obtain or enhance their vocational and academic skills. The probation department administered the CAIS assessment to determine the offender's academic and vocational needs. Most of those referred to the State Center have been Day Reporting Center graduates. The offenders have been referred to a campus academic advisor for review of career goals and the course work necessary to achieve the goals. The Madera Center has provided an advisor who has been assigned to work with the AB109 and other offender populations. The probation department developed a direct referral system to refer offenders whom the assigned DPO has evaluated and determined is motivated to achieve educational and/or vocational opportunities and who have met certain probation conditions and milestones.

The department has referred offenders to the Madera Center for various educational and vocational opportunities. However, there are three programs that have been of most interest to the AB109 population as the courses are short term and provide certification for marketable job skills without substantial monetary or time investment. The three programs consist of the Maintenance Mechanic, Welding, and Office Technology certification programs. The CCPEC also approved and allocated funds for scholarships for those offenders enrolled in the certification programs.

7. WORKFORCE INVESTMENT CORPORATION EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The Probation Department, Madera Department of Corrections, and the Madera County Workforce Investment Corporation recently altered their contract for job readiness and job skills services and programming for AB 109 offenders and other populations under probation's supervision. The Workforce Investment Corporation of Madera County will administer individual in-custody Pre-release Vocational Assessments. The assessment will be conducted approximately 90 to 120 days prior to the offender's release from custody. The assessment will determine the inmate's interests, skills, education, job marketability and needs.

The program also provides 40 hours of instruction in a curriculum, delivered in 10 two hour blocks within a four-week time period with offenders while in custody. The purpose of the program is to provide offenders with job readiness and skill building for their successful transition into the community. The participants will then be referred to the program after their release for a 4 hour group orientation, workshops, and one on one support. They will also receive information about the available employment resources and linkage to Work Assistance Center in the community. The program curriculum also contains elements of cognitive based therapy which aligns with the probation department's EBP model and philosophy. The program curriculum consists of the following modules:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. Transition Planning | D. Winning Resumes |
| B. Promoting Skills and Overcoming Barriers | E. The Interview and How to Keep a Job |
| C. Applications – Door Opener | F. Money – How to Use It and Manage It |

8. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

A. PROGRAM MODEL

Madera County BHS utilizes the Forensic Assertive Community Treatment (FACT) approach to treatment services for AB109 offenders. This model was chosen because it has been proven to be effective in helping mentally ill adults with multiple problems, including substance abuse, to remain in the community, out of psychiatric hospitals and other locked institutions, and greatly improve their quality of life and treatment outcomes..

BHS is currently using a modified FACT model with staff including a Mental Health clinician, case manager, AOD counselor, Nurse, and MD. Services provided have included mental health services, Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation services, acute psychiatric hospitalization and medication. A dedicated AB109 Clinician with extensive Forensic experience is assigned to work exclusively with these clients.

B. TREATMENT SERVICES

Since all treatment plans are individualized according to diagnosis and participant need, the phases of treatment vary for each individual. Services are flexible and change as the need changes. Treatment services have included:

1. Mental Health, Substance Abuse and/or Co-occurring Disorder individual and/or group outpatient treatment (cognitive behavioral, motivational interviewing, dialectical behavioral treatment).
2. Family counseling/education
3. Psychiatric evaluation and medication
4. Case Management services focusing on rehabilitation, socialization, skill training, education, and employment.
5. 24/7 Crisis Services
6. Short stays in residential or detoxification treatment facilities (contract)
7. Short stays in psychiatric facilities (contract) for stabilization
8. Attendance at self help groups in the community

9. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

RESOURCES FOR OFFENDERS

On December 11, 2012, the Department of Social Services and the Probation Department established a collaborative partnership through a Memorandum of Understanding for assessments and determining eligibility for public assistance programs designed to meet the basic needs of the AB109 population. Social Services provides resource and referral services, which will include referrals to other agencies, i.e. food bank, housing authority, CAPMC, First Five, etc. Social Services assists individuals/families in finding workable solutions to daily-living challenges as they make important transitions in their lives by providing services and access to benefits. The Department of Social Services provides one staff person, eight hours per month, to assess the needs and to determine eligibility of post-release supervisees, probationers and their families.

Social Services Adult Assistance Programs include, CalWorks, CalFresh (formerly Food Stamps) and Medi-Cal. CalWorks provides cash assistance and welfare-to-work services for low-income adults with dependent children. CalFresh is a monthly benefit that can be used to purchase food. Medi-Cal is health coverage for low-income children, pregnant women, seniors and persons with disabilities. Individuals who are screened for Medi-Cal and determined to be ineligible are referred to other state and local subsidized health care programs. Services for seniors and persons with disabilities, including in-home supportive services, are also available.

10. COMMUNITY BASED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee (CCPEC) approved funding for residential treatment programming and transitional housing for realigned offenders. Inadequate residential treatment and transitional housing can become a significant barrier to the realigned offender's successful post-release transition. The probation department's purpose and desire is to assist these offenders with breaking the cycle of drug and alcohol addiction, homelessness and dependency that leads to criminality and recidivism. The probation department currently has contracts with several vendors to effectively offer treatment bed space to those in need of residential treatment

and/or transitional housing. A few of the primary residential programs used are Madera Rescue Mission, Spirit of Women, Turning Point and West Care. The contracts are paid on a fee for service basis. However, we have reserved space of 10 beds continually at the Madera Rescue Mission.

11. GRADUATED SANCTIONS and REWARDS PROGRAM

Additionally, a system of rewards and responses to violations has been implemented but is in its trial phase. It is known as the Madera County Probation Department's Response Grid. The department will eventually use the Response Grid with all offender populations under probation supervision with the exception of those on the low risk caseload. The use of the rewards and response grid provides guidance to probation officers regarding the type of intermediate sanction to impose in responding to violations of conditional release. This strategy requires probation officers to consider offender risk and criminogenic need factors, severity of the violation, and their behavior before determining the most appropriate graduated sanction response. The industry standard and goal is 3 positive responses for every 1 negative response.

Goals include:

1. To comprehensively and effectively respond to the management of offender non-compliance and protecting the public by responding with swiftness, fairness and certainty.
2. To reduce the number of violators who require revocation by responding to violating behavior before it reaches a level of seriousness requiring incarceration and by making sure all appropriate intermediate community alternatives are used before revocation process is instituted.
3. To insure that similar violators who commit similar violations are similarly punished
4. To reduce the cost to the public associated with court conducted probation violation hearings and effect future cost reductions in judicial/court time, indigent defense, district attorney time, probation/parole officer time.
5. To set priorities for the use of criminal justice resources and provide more consistent use of intermediate punishments

12. COURAGE TO CHANGE

The Probation Department contracted with the Change Company to provide training for ten DPOs to become facilitator trainers. The department Trainers then trained additional Probation Staff in the Adult Division who then implemented an interactive journaling program called Courage to Change for the AB109 population and other offender populations under probation's supervision. The journaling curriculum is facilitated by the Department's contracted Transitional Services Coordinator as well as probation officers. This is done pre and post release from the jail. Courage to change is a cognitive behavior based program that uses several workbook resources for targeted intervention of offender behavior. The program has been successful at improving attitudes and behaviors of offenders who participate and complete the workbooks and engage in meaningful discussing with the facilitators.

13. MADERA COUNTY TRANSITION SERVICES CENTER

The Probation Department relocated adult offender services to a building behind the Adult Services Division. The new location is called the Madera County Transition Services Center. Behavioral Intervention's Day Reporting Center is housed there along with the services provided by an MOU with DSS and contracted services such as the Containment Model for the sex offender population. The facility is used to provide various resources and services to probation's offender population including parenting education through the Proud Parenting Program grant, Courage to Change group sessions and Aggression Replacement Training sessions.

14. MADERA COUNTY GANG TASKFORCE

MADGET was established in February 2006 under the direction of Madera County officials as gang violence in the Madera County area began to grow out of control. Working cooperatively, participating agencies came together to form a team to effectively enforce the laws of the State of California, and applicable federal laws relating to violent crime, street terrorism and gang related crime. MADGET has focused its efforts toward the suppression, intervention, and prevention of violent crime and gangs.

The CCPEC approved the funding of one officer each from the following agencies: Madera Police Department (MPD); Chowchilla Police Department (CPD); Madera County Probation Department; and a deputy district attorney from the Madera County District Attorney's Office (DA).

The MADGET team has been involved in the providing direct enforcement for the AB109 population. The team has conducted investigations, surveillance, searches and warrant sweeps. The officers assigned to the task force address issues related to the community release compliance of AB 109 offenders released under probation's supervision. The team has conducted parole/probation searches to ensure compliance of offenders. Additionally, the task force has worked in conjunction with probation officers assigned to the AB 109 caseloads to ensure compliance and supervision of PRCS offenders. This intensive supervision approach has created an extra layer of offender accountability, supervision and public safety. The team has combined proactive and reactive enforcement of the PRCS offender and other offender populations under conditional release. The team has also been able to continue with directed enforcement details, gang investigations, and preparing gang enhancements for expert court testimony. The collaborative operation with other partner agencies has had a significant impact on gang violence and other criminal activity in the County of Madera.

15. OUTCOMES AND DATA COLLECTION

This policy initiative and the intervention strategies articulated in the local Public Safety Realignment plan is intended to improve success rates of offenders under supervision resulting in less victimization and increased community safety. Accomplishing this in the most cost-efficient manner and employing proven correctional and justice system practices, is emerging as the primary strategic goal of the initiative.

The Realignment Plan hopes to achieve the following three outcomes:

- a. Implementation of a system that promotes public safety and utilizes best practices in recidivism reduction.
- b. Implementation of a system that effectively utilizes alternatives to pre-trial and post-conviction incarceration where appropriate.
- c. To achieve these outcomes, partners will need to develop and track several outcome measures. Examples of potential outcome measures include:
 1. Partner feedback on effectiveness of mechanisms in place to collaboratively address realignment issues as they arise.
 2. Recidivism rates for non-violent, non-serious, and non-sex offenders.
 3. Number and type of offenders sentenced to county jail and "county prison".
 4. Number and type of offenders sentenced to probation or alternative programs.
 5. Number and type of offenders successfully completing post-release community supervision.

The Probation Department began data collection in October 1, 2011; however, the advanced data collection mechanism, as anticipated by the department, has not been implemented. The department coordinated with a vendor who provides the department's case management system to provide enhancements to the existing case management data system to include for AB109 data collection elements. The vendor has been working with several probation departments across the state to develop standard data collection elements for the counties they service. The probation department continues conducting data collection via spreadsheets and in-house access data bases.

16. BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014-15

As the ground work for this plan evolved, each entity provided details of the impact on their services as well as the financial cost of that impact. Furthermore, entities provided information on what financial resources were needed to close internal gaps in services. After vigorous discussions, the CCP has recommended the budget and approved expenditures be based on a zero-based budget (ZBB).

ZBB is an approach to planning and decision-making which reverses the working process of traditional budgeting, and utilizes the identification of a task or tasks and then funding resources to complete the task independent of current resourcing. It identifies alternative and efficient methods of utilizing limited resources and provides a credible rationale for reallocating resources by focusing on a systematic review and justification of the funding and performance levels of current programs.

Annually the CCP prepares a plan and budget from scratch with no pre-authorized funds. Unlike the traditional (incremental) budgeting in which past sales and expenditure trends are assumed to continue, ZBB requires each activity to be justified on the basis of cost-benefit analysis, assumes that no present commitment exists, and that there is no balance to be carried forward. By forcing the activities to be ranked according to priority, the ZBB process provides a systematic basis for resource allocation. Although more labor intensive than traditional budgeting, the efficient allocation of resources based on needs and benefits rather than history will maximize resources more efficiently and effectively.

17. RECOMMENDATIONS TO BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

The Executive Committee of the Community Corrections Partnership submits the following recommendations to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Madera:

- a. Consider and adopt Public Safety Realignment 2014/2015 Local Implementation Plan herein, as the County of Madera's Public Safety Realignment plan as required by Penal Code Section 1230.1, and the Post-release Community Supervision strategy as required by Penal Code Section 3451 as added by the Post-Release Community Supervision Act of 2011 contained in AB109. This Plan contains recommendations, strategies, services, and goals for implementation including using both funds allocated by the State as well as additional resources within the County to successfully implement the plan.
- b. Direct the Community Corrections Partnership Committee to develop a budget based on the County's adopted Public Safety Realignment 2014/2015 Local Implementation Plan and, after it has been approved by the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee, bring it before the Board of Supervisors for consideration.
- c. Direct the Community Corrections Partnership Committee to pursue any contracts, amendments, memorandums of understandings, or leases as needed to carry out the recommendations, strategies, services, and goals of the County's adopted Public Safety Realignment 2014/2015 Local Implementation Plan and, after approval by the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee, bring before the Board of Supervisors for consideration.